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No. 3

Published monthly by the American Colonization Society.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

With the present number, the monthly issue of the AFRICAN REPOSITORY is resumed, but of twelve pages. It first appeared as a monthly octavo pamphlet of thirty-two pages, in 1825, and in that form and size has since been continued, except in 1839, when it was issued semi-monthly, sixteen pages, and from 1875 to the present time, as a quarterly of thirty-two pages. The return to former frequency of appearance is with a view that intelligence may reach the friends of the American Colonization Society and of Africa more frequently than of late.

The REPOSITORY is still, as at the first, exclusively devoted to "this one thing"—African Colonization ; or, the promotion of civilization and Christianity in Africa, by the settlement of suitable emigrants in the Republic of Liberia. To this course it will continue to hold fast, gathering facts from every portion of the field of the Society's operations, and presenting them to helpers of the great enterprise to keep their hearts alive and their hands ready for the work.

PROMISING CONDITION.

Notwithstanding late reports intended to damage the young black Republic, we do not hesitate to declare, from the information and facts in our possession, that Liberia is in a more promising condition for Negro elevation and African evangelization than ever before.

LIBERIA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The government of the United States has always exercised protectorate powers over Liberia. It chartered and outfitted the *Elizabeth*—the Mayflower of Liberia—and gave free passage in her to eighty-six colored people as emigrants, sending the *Cyane* as convoy. It dispatched, in 1820, the *Alligator* on a voyage of exploration, and her commander, afterwards Commodore Stockton, with Dr. Eli Ayres, agent of the American Colonization Society, selected and purchased Cape Mesurado, where now stands the city of Monrovia. There measures were ordered by President Monroe.

The American government has made Liberia the asylum of nearly six thousand recaptured Africans, seized by American officers and cruisers in carrying out the law of 1819 for the suppression of the slave trade. And it stipulates, in the treaty with Liberia, signed at London, October 21, 1862, as follows: "Article 8. The United States government engages never to interfere, *unless solicited by the government of Liberia*, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the government of the republic of Liberia, in the jurisdiction and territories of the republic." Under this unique stipulation the *Alaska* was sent only four years ago to Monrovia to act in conjunction with the authorities of Liberia in suppressing the revolt of the Grebo tribe, at Cape Palmas, in which it rendered valuable service, and without firing a gun. In view of the peculiar, intimate and fostering relation of the government and citizens of the United States, and as a colony of people from our very midst, now a republic, it remains to be seen whether the President and Congress would not promptly and decisively interfere, should France or Great Britain by force attempt to "occupy" or annex Liberia to their possessions in the same quarter.

Liberia has a population of about 1,500,000, including the newly annexed Kingdom of Medina, and with a railroad from Monrovia to western Soudan and the Niger valley, she would command the trade of that vast region. The British have three lines of steamers from Liverpool to the west Coast, and one from Hamburg, showing what the commerce is even now without railroads to the interior. With the latter it would doubtless be enormous, and yet not one or all of the powers of Europe can ever colonize western Africa, as they have not the people that can endure the climate. The United States have the only population which can live and thrive in Negroland and thus secure its trade if our commercial and manufacturing interests would but assist in the matter. Half a million of freedmen are considering the subject of removal to Liberia, and large numbers would go if they were aided in their efforts. Let America do this and thus reap the reward in a very large, profitable and permanent trade with Africa.

LIBERIA COLLEGE AND PRESIDENT BLYDEN.

The Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, at a meeting held at Boston, June 14th, unanimously confirmed the election of Rev. Edward Wilmot Blyden, D. D., LL.D., as President of Liberia College, and assented to the removal of the College from Monrovia to the interior of Liberia.

President Blyden was a Commissioner from the Presbytery of Western Africa to the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in a letter written from Madison, Wisconsin, he mentioned the following pleasant meeting with an old friend: "One of the most interesting incidents in my experience here is to meet the Rev. John P. Knox, of Newtown, Long Island. It was he who in 1850, while he filled the position of pastor of the Reformed (Dutch) church in St. Thomas, West Indies, my native island, induced me to go to Liberia and prepare myself by study for usefulness to the race to which I belong. Thirty years ago this very month (May) we parted at St. Thomas, I, as a boy, going to a distant land to begin my studies, and he a prominent minister of the gospel. Now we meet again as colleagues on the floor of the General Assembly. Imagine our delight and gratification at meeting under such circumstances. How wonderfully the Lord leads us!"

 THE BARK AZOR.

It is proposed by the Liberia Exodus Association of South Carolina, to dispatch their bark *Azor* from Charleston with a second company of emigrants for Liberia in December next. The vessel is at present employed in the coast-wise trade between Charleston and Baltimore, and the hope is indulged that her earnings during the summer will liquidate all outstanding liabilities. Dr. Martin R. Delany is in charge of the office, and seems heart and soul in this movement. It is his intention to accompany the next party of emigrants, and, said he, "If God will give me life and strength to carry my bones to the land of my forefathers it is all I desire and pray for." He states that all the letters received from the *Azor's* passengers speak in high terms of the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the kindness of the inhabitants, who received and treated them with marked consideration. "Where," he asks, "is a more fit place to seek new homes than in the land of their fathers and mothers, specially provided for them by nature? It will also be a blessing in a religious sense, for there are none so well suited to redeem and Christianize Africa as the American Negroes." Some changes have been made in the fare and number of passengers; the former has been reduced to \$30, and instead of 256 passengers, the number carried last time, the bark will only take 150, which,

it is believed, will insure comfort and health during the voyage. Each of the passengers will also be required to carry provisions to last six months, sufficient money to provide necessaries to the end of the year, and household articles and farming and mechanical implements.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following are the officers of this old and efficient organization, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, office, 609 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRESIDENT, HON. ELI K. PRICE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Rt. Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D.D.	William V. Pettit,
Alexander Brown,	Robert B. Davidson,
Archibald McIntyre,	Charles R. Colwell,
President Wm. H. Allen, LL.D.	John C. Chaplain, D. D.
William L. Helffenstein,	Hon. William Bigler,
Com. John Marston, U. S. N.	C. George Currie, D. D.
Bishop M. Simpson, D. D.	John B. Dales, D. D.
Hon. James Pollock, LL.D.	James Saul, D. D.
William E. Schenck, D. D.	Alexander Whildin,
Alfred R. Potter,	Bishop Henry W. Warren, D.D.
James M. Pendleton, D. D.	Peter W. Shaefer,
Jay Cooke,	George Dana Boardman, D. D.
C. H. Edgar, D. D.	

Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D.

RECORDING SECRETARY,

REV. HENRY L. PHILLIPS, 941 Lombard Street.

TREASURER,

J. P. BRINTON, 1434 Spruce Street.

MANAGERS,

Arthur M. Burton,	Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D.
S. E. Appleton, D. D.	Robert Shoemaker,
John W. Dulles, D. D.	Wm. Montelius,
E. W. Appleton, D. D.	J. P. Brinton;
Edward S. Morris,	Rev. Henry L. Phillips,
E. D. Marchant,	Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., 1035 Walnut Street.

“THE MOVEMENT COMES FROM OUR OWN HEARTS;
GOD PUT IT THERE.”

This is the language of one hundred and five colored emigrants from Helena, Arkansas, for Liberia, lately arrived in New York. Fifty-six

others from the same place, and having the same destination in view, had preceded them, making 161 men, women, and children in that city, bound for the African Republic. They came entirely self-moved and at their own expense, but are not able to proceed farther.

These people are connected with the "Liberia Exodus Arkansas Colony," the object of which, in addition to improving the condition of its members by emigration, is thus set forth in its printed Constitution: "We feel it no less a duty than a pleasure to give the gospel and civilization to our fatherland. Africa must be redeemed, and that by persons of African descent; and there are none so well prepared as are the American Negroes."

"The Arkansas Colony" sent the Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., one of their number, and at the time a member of the State Senate of Arkansas, to examine Liberia. He brought back a highly favorable report as to the country, and nearly a year ago returned for permanent settlement, accompanied by several families. From these and others have come letters urging their relatives and acquaintances to join them in the Continent of their fathers.

The cost of passage from New York to Monrovia, usually made in about thirty-five days, is for emigrants of twelve years and over, \$50 each, and for children, \$25 each. Fully as much more is required to meet the cost of shelter and living during the first six months after arrival, including agricultural and mechanical tools and the survey of land, of the latter of which each adult is deeded, in fee-simple, ten acres, and every family twenty-five acres. With the start afforded by such aid, industrious people do well in Liberia.

Two vessels are expected soon to sail from New York direct for Monrovia, by which comfortable accommodations for these Arkansas emigrants can be secured. A party of some twenty members of this same organization, at present in Philadelphia on their way to Liberia, are to be sent by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The appeal is to philanthropists and Christians for the means to send forward the emigrants now in New York. They form an exceptional and deserving case; they have a settled purpose to emigrate; they are unable further to help themselves; and they earnestly solicit prompt and generous gifts in money with which to carry out their long-cherished desire to possess and enjoy the full reward of their labor, untrammelled liberty, and true manhood in the African republic.

The American Colonization Society has not the funds to send one in a hundred of those applying to it for the means of emigration, and these Arkansas "refugees," having set out on their own responsibility and depending on their own resources, find themselves in a painful dilemma, unable to obtain a passage to Africa. Those who are disposed to aid them may send their contributions to the undersigned, and they

will be faithfully applied to the furtherance of this movement.

By order of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society.

WILLIAM COPPINGER,

Secretary and Treasurer American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON, D. C., *May, 1880.*

LETTER OF APPLICATION.

WM. COPPINGER, ESQ.,

Sec'y and Treas. of the American Colonization Society.

DEAR SIR:—

In behalf of the members of the Liberia Exodus Arkansas Colony now in New York, we, the undersigned, officers of this company, ask that you kindly help us in our efforts to reach Africa.

Experience has taught us that it is impossible to make homes of our own in Arkansas. For the sake of our children we desire to emigrate to Liberia, that they may grow up more useful men and women than they can in this country.

As the white man came to America when it was a wilderness, we would go to help civilize Africa. We are hard-working men, and, God helping us, we will try to set a good example to the heathen in that land, always remembering that they are our brothers.

We have been planning this for three years, and have tried in every way to help ourselves, but are now compelled to ask the Colonization Society to pay the passage of our party to Africa, and also aid for the first months there.

We pray God to put it in your power to do this.

Most respectfully submitted,

SIMON DAVIS,

RICHARD NEWTON,

EPHRAIM HOLMES. } *Officers.*

NEW YORK, *April 21, 1880.*

ADDRESS TO THE ARKANSAS REFUGEES.*

BY REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, D.D.

Let me congratulate you, brethren, on your resolution to go to the land of your Fathers. Your energy and determination, and your triumph over the obstacles which have already opposed your progress, show you to be qualified for the task that lies before you, namely, to assist in laying the foundation of a Christian state on that vast continent. You were first qualified by nature for the work. You were born

* Closing remarks of an address delivered in Dr. Garnet's church, New York City, May 16, 1880, to the "Arkansas refugees" on the eve of their departure for Liberia.

with natural gifts and qualifications. Your blood fits you for the enterprise. There is a great deal in blood. "The blood is the life"—the social, political, intellectual, moral, as well as physical "life" of a people.

May you have a prosperous journey! A warm welcome awaits you on the other side. You will be welcomed by every element of nature. The air which brings disease and death to the white man, will bring health and strength to you. The beaming rays of the sun; the whispers of the gentle breezes; the murmur of the rippling brooks; the melodious songs of the birds; the voice that comes from the recesses of the woods and from the shadowy hills; the soft light of the stars and the silver glory of the moon; flowers and fruits; the waving sugar-cane and the fragrant coffee trees; and, above all, the untarnished man of the forest, your brother, in the strength of his original and unimpaired manhood and proprietorship, will bid you welcome.

Don't complain of the opposition you have encountered in your laudable attempts to seek a wider field and larger scope. The greatest minds in this country are with you. The feeling which prompts you to leave these shores for Africa is one of the highest with which man can be inspired. It is the same feeling by which the Pilgrim Fathers were moved; the same which moved the heroes of 1776. It is that which the ancients called *piety*, viz., a love of race and country. And there is not a single white man, whose opinions are abreast of the times, who does not applaud you for the step you are about to take.

As to other white men—whatever they may say against the emigration of the Negro to his Fatherland—it is my belief that there is hardly one who has not in his heart of hearts, contempt for the Negro who prefers the indignities of this land to the loftier freedom of Africa, for they judge from their own standpoint. They know that *they* would not stand in any country what black men are apparently content to stand in this.

Ask even the extreme anti-emigration white men what they would do if they were in your place; and if they answered from the depths of their hearts, they would tell you, "We would not stand it." If they answered otherwise, they would be speaking against all the traditions of their race—against the course pursued by their own ancestors, who, when they found themselves straitened in the land of their birth, fled from their Fatherland, the habitat of their race, for freedom. If the descendants of such men advise you to remain here, it is because they suspect your ability to cope with the difficulties of a new country; they doubt the existence of any moral fibre in your nature; and, in so far, they regard you as inferior to themselves or to their ancestors.

Go, then, brethren, to the land of your Fathers. The best of all is, *God is with you*. When you land in that country you will be surprised

at the new feelings which will take possession of you. You will have a new love for the objects of nature—the sun and moon, the animals, the water, the stones, the fruits; all the common influences will delight you. You will feel as one, who, having wandered long in some dark, subterranean cave, has at length gained the open air and the genial light. You will find new energy as the gift of the sun-light. The air will be sufficient for your inspiration. You will find that there is for you radiance, there is beauty, there is unspeakable grandeur, in what you now hear ignorantly called “the wilds of Africa” and the “Dark Continent.”

But remember that you are not going to that country simply to enjoy liberty. You are going thither to work—to clear away the forest—to plant—to build—to grow—to suffer. But it will be for you a new kind of suffering; suffering which is more than half enjoyment; sorrow which has delightful elements of joy; pain which will be far more valuable than all the pleasure you have ever enjoyed here.

Remember, also, that in many respects you have had superior advantages to the natives whom you will find there. You should cherish the remembrance of these advantages only to raise the standard of your duties and aspirations—not to foster a haughtiness that will estrange you from your people, or suggest to them a want of sympathy on your part towards them. Make yourselves and your surroundings attractive to your aboriginal brethren who will be glad to receive you; and while you help them, you will find them of the greatest possible help to you. You can teach them the elements of the civilization and religion you have learned here, and they can teach you the manhood you have lost; and, after all, manliness is before godliness. Go, then, and relying upon God and the strength of your right arm, make the solitary places glad for you, and the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

DEPARTURE OF TWO EXPEDITIONS.

The barks *Liberia* and *Monrovia*, built expressly for passenger and freight trade with Western Africa, sailed from New York, May 22 and 29 respectively, with valuable cargoes and one hundred and thirty-six emigrants for Liberia. The latter were sent by the American Colonization Society, the Pennsylvania auxiliary assisting with \$4,000. Several families were from New Berne, N. C., and Marshall, Texas, but the great bulk of the voyagers were of the class known as “Arkansas refugees,” who had been in New York and Philadelphia several months waiting for the means of transportation. It will be remembered that these people came North entirely self-moved and at their own expense, when the Society gave them comfortable passage to Liberia, and sent with them all the requisites for their half year’s living in that republic.

The Rev. Dr. Blyden, who has resided in Western Africa for thirty years, and knows the kind of population best adapted for its Christian civilization, wrote: "I went to see the 'Arkansas refugees' and found them the right sort of men for the work to be done now in Liberia. They are the men to lay the material and even moral foundation for the Negro superstructure which is to be reared on that coast."

The people are in families and their ages may be thus stated: seventy-six are twelve years of age and upwards, forty-nine are between eleven and two years old, and eleven are under two years of age. Twenty-five reported themselves as communicants in regular standing of Baptist and nineteen of Methodist churches. Of the adult males, twenty-three are farmers, two coopers, one blacksmith, one brickmaker, two teachers and two licensed preachers of the Gospel. The emigrants expect to settle at Brewerville, near the St. Paul's river.

Several families of the "Arkansas refugees" were not sent for want of funds, which the Society could not supply. Contributions for the Fall expedition are solicited.

LETTER FROM AN EMIGRANT.

The following letter is from an emigrant from Littleton, N. C., where he was a school teacher of high repute and deservedly popular. He was accompanied to Liberia by his family, his parents and a number of other relations and acquaintances:—

"BREWERVILLE, *January 28, 1880.*

"*Dear Sir:* Thank God and the American Colonization Society for aiding me to remove to Liberia. After a pleasant run of thirty-one days from New York, I landed at Monrovia, the capital city of this republic. I remained in Monrovia one day, and then came to the town of Brewerville, on the St. Paul river, some ten miles distant. I never was so well pleased as when I set my feet on Africa's shore, for here I am at home. All that is wanted in this country is intelligent, enterprising and moneyed men from the United States. By this class a large and powerful republic can be built on the coast of Africa. Ministers are also wanted to preach to our brethren that are in heathenism. I find this to be a good country—the only country for the Negro. Africa, dear Africa, is the only land that a colored man can say is his. I expect to start a school soon at Brewerville for the natives—to teach them the truths of the gospel, the blessings of civilization, and the elevating beauties of the English language. I say to my brethren in America, come to your own country. Here you can feel that your soul is your own; here you will not be despised as of another race; here you can rule instead of being ruled; here are no white men to say whether you shall vote or not, and here you will not be kicked about from pillar

to post as a football by white people or politicians.

“The Western coast of Africa was wisely selected by American benevolence and philanthropy for the settlement of the exiled people of color. I find here all kinds of fruit, vegetables and grain, as in the United States. It is not so hot here—and January is the warmest month—as to burn the fish in the rivers or the fine coffee growing on trees. It is pleasant; the air is sweet and soft, and it is quite cool in the morning and evening. At noonday it is not hotter than in North Carolina in summer time.

“If I were again in the United States I would not remain, but would return to Liberia, even if I had to grieve my bones with labor until I should raise money enough to bury my body here. The emigrants that left with me are all well. They have selected their lands and are at work upon them.

“Please have this statement published and send it to Rev. Lewis Browne, my minister, and to Mr. Alexander Browne, my brother, both at Littleton, N. C. I write them to come; and please aid them all you can in removing to this republic of true liberty, equality and happiness.

“Very respectfully yours,

“NORFLEET BROWNE.”

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

CONGREGATIONAL EFFORTS.—It is a singular fact that while the pioneer visit to West Africa was made by the celebrated Samuel J. Mills, in 1818, which has since resulted in the establishment of Liberia, there is not one Congregational missionary, white or colored, in the Republic. Three places in Liberia would be admirably suited for educated colored Congregational missionaries, namely, Millsburg, on the St. Paul's river; Greenville, on the Sinoe river, and the place where the San Pedro river empties into the Atlantic Ocean; and on the Ivory coast, not far away from the Kingdom of Ashantee.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS NEEDED.—S. S. Hardy, Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school at Brewerville, Liberia, sends a strong and earnest appeal for Sunday-school books. He writes: “Our churches cannot do their duty to the native African youth in our Sabbath-school on account of not having books.” In a few years the settlement will be self-sustaining in its religious work, having planted thousands of coffee trees.

LOYAL GREBOES.—The civilized Greboes at Hoffman station, near Cape Palmas, Liberia, have signed the Constitution of Liberia. A vast field for missionary effort is now open among the numerous populous tribes on the Cavalla river, the largest in Liberia. Pious emigrants are greatly needed from the United States and the West Indies.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN BASSA.—Three of the Bassa kings of Liberia are exceedingly anxious for the establishment of a mission school up the St. John's river, about ten miles from the coast. They agree to pay in palm-oil and kernels one-half the expense of such a school. It is considered a wonderful advance for these heathen kings to offer to pay anything. An appeal is made to enable the American Methodist Episcopal Church, through Rev. J. T. Gracy, of Syracuse, N. Y., to carry out these wishes. Very shortly, it is hoped, industrial schools for boys and girls in the Bassa country will be established.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the Month of March, 1880.

NEW JERSEY. (\$5.00).		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$13.00).	
<i>Trenton.</i> Mrs. E. B. Fuller.....	5 00	New Hampshire, \$2; Connecticut,	
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$150.00).		\$1; Pennsylvania, \$8; District of	
<i>New Berne.</i> Decatur Bennett,		Columbia, \$1; Louisiana, \$1.....	13 00
toward cost of passage to Libe-		RECAPITULATION.	
ria.....	150 00	Donations.....	10 00
MISSISSIPPI. (\$5.00).		African Repository.....	13 00
<i>Vicksburg.</i> Rev. Dr. C. K. Mar-		Rent of Colonization Building....	160 50
shall.....	5 00	Emigrants toward passage.....	300 00
LOUISIANA. (\$150.00).		Interest for schools in Liberia,....	90 00
<i>Dennis Mills.</i> Miles Morgan,		<hr/>	
toward cost of passage to Libe-		Total Receipts in March,	\$573 50
ria.....	150 00		

During the Month of April, 1880.

NEW YORK. (\$145.00).		ARKANSAS. (\$623.75).	
<i>New York City.</i> Miss C. L.		<i>Phillips and Woodruff Counties.</i>	
Wolfe, \$100; Rev. Dr. S. Irene-		Richard Newton and Henry Fos-	
us Prime, \$25.....	125 00	ter, toward cost of passage to	
<i>White Plains.</i> "A friend of the		Liberia.....	623 75
oppressed".....	20 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00).	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (\$5.00).		New Jersey, \$1; North Carolina,	
<i>Washington.</i> Reginald Fendall..	5 00	\$1; Arkansas, \$1.....	3 00
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$30.00).		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Brattleboro.</i> Cary Bellamy, to-		Donations.....	150 00
ward cost of passage to Liberia	30 00	African Repository.....	3 00
TEXAS. (\$75.00).		Rent of Colonization Building....	95 50
<i>Marshall.</i> Andrew Matthews, to-		Emigrants toward passage.....	728 75
ward cost of passage to Liberia	75 00	<hr/>	
		Total Receipts in April.	\$976 25

During the Month of May, 1880.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$36.00).		Dodge, \$100; J. & W. Seligman	
<i>Portsmouth.</i> Hon. Ichabod Good-		& Co., \$100; A. S. Barnes, \$10;	
win.....	30 00	Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, \$5; Alan-	
<i>Meriden.</i> Mrs. Lucia Wells.....	4 00	son Trask, \$5; Hugh S. McIl-	
<i>Hancock.</i> Mrs. Anna Tuttle....	1 00	vain, by Rev. G. F. Nelson, \$5... 225 00	
<i>Lancaster.</i> William Heywood... 1 00		<i>Poughkeepsie.</i> Mrs. M. J. Myers	25 00
VERMONT. (\$11.00).		NEW JERSEY. (\$110.00).	
<i>Newbury.</i> Edward Hale.....	10 00	<i>Haddonfield.</i> Samuel Nicholson	100 00
<i>St. Johnsbury.</i> Mrs. A. F. Kid-		<i>Morristown.</i> William L. King... 10 00	
der.....	1 00	PENNSYLVANIA. (\$2,010.00).	
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$25.00).		<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Col-	
<i>North Brookfield.</i> Thomas Snell	20 00	onization Society, J. P. Brinton,	
<i>Hubbardston.</i> Rev. Rufus Case	5 00	Treas., toward passage and set-	
CONNECTICUT. (\$55.00).		tlement at Brewerville of emi-	
<i>New Haven.</i> R. S. Fellows, \$30;		grants by bark "Liberia"..... 2,000 00	
A. E. Rowland, by Rev. Dr. S. I.		<i>Beaver.</i> Hon. Daniel Agnew.... 10 00	
Prime, \$10.....	40 00	DELAWARE. (\$25.00).	
<i>Greenwich.</i> Mrs. Laura Mead... 10 00		<i>Wilmington.</i> A Friend..... 25 00	
<i>Middletown.</i> Mrs. Sarah L. Whit-		MARYLAND. (\$7.00).	
telsey.....	5 00	<i>Taneytown.</i> Friends by Miss F.	
NEW YORK. (\$250.00).		Birne.....	7 00
<i>New York City.</i> William E.			

TEXAS. (\$15.00).	
<i>Marshall.</i> Andrew Matthews, additional toward cost of pas- sage to Liberia.....	15 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.00).	
Vermont, \$1; Ohio, \$5.....	6 00

RECAPITULATION.	
Donations.....	2,529 00
African Repository.....	6 00
Rent of Colonization Building.....	219 50
Emigrants toward passage.....	15 09
Total Receipts in May,	\$2,794 50

During the Month of June, 1880.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$15.00).	
<i>Claremont.</i> George N. Farwell, \$5; Mrs. Edward L. Goddard, \$5, by Simeon Ide.....	10 00
<i>Bristol.</i> Mrs. A. M. Cavis.....	5 00
VERMONT. (\$2.00).	
<i>Putney.</i> John Kimball.....	2 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$10.00).	
<i>Newport.</i> Rev. T. Thayer, D. D.....	10 00
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$12.00).	
<i>Newburyport.</i> Friends by Miss A. B. Lane.....	12 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00).	
<i>Greenwich.</i> Miss Sarah Mead....	100 00
NEW YORK. (\$100.00).	
<i>New York City.</i> Yates & Porter- field.....	100 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$10.00).	
<i>Trenton.</i> John S. Chambers.....	10 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$2,630.00).	
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Col-	

onization Society, J. P. Brinton, Treas., toward passage and set- tlement at Brewerville of emi- grants by bark "Monrovia" \$2,000; Benjamin Coates, \$100..	2,100 00
<i>Harrisburg.</i> A friend.....	500 00
<i>Newtown.</i> Miss A. Ewing.....	25 00
<i>Blairsville.</i> Miss Mary Vance, \$2; Rev. T. R. Ewing, \$1.....	3 00
<i>New Castle.</i> Mrs. Eliza B. Ste- venson.....	2 09
MARYLAND. (\$5.00).	
<i>Taneytown.</i> Additional, Miss F. Birnie.....	5 00
INDIANA. (\$20.00).	
<i>Princeton.</i> Mr. M. W. P. Lagow.	\$20 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$17.00).	
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